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NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER



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basic imagery interpretation report

## Severodvinsk Interferometer (S)

MISSILE RANGES: NAVAL LAUNCHED FACILITIES

USSR

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WNINTEL

Z-14545/82  
RCA-17/0001/82  
APRIL 1982  
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INSTALLATION OR ACTIVITY NAME					COUNTRY
Severodvinsk Interferometer					UR
UTM COORDINATES	GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	CATEGORY	BE NO.	COMIREX NO.	NIETB NO.
—	64-28-56N 039-43-09E				
MAP REFERENCE					
DMA. USATC, Series 200, Sheet 0092-22, scale 1:200,000					
LATEST IMAGERY USED			NEGATION DATE (If required)		

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**ABSTRACT**

1. (S/D) This is the initial NPIC basic report on the interferometer which in November 1981 was in the late stages of construction in the Northern Fleet Missile Test Center (NFMTC) at Severodvinsk, USSR. The report covers the period from [ ] The latest available imagery was acquired on [ ] The report contains six annotated photographs, one line drawing, and three mensural tables.

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**INTRODUCTION**

2. (S/D) Construction of the Severodvinsk Interferometer began between [ ] [ ] The facility was the sixth VT-3-type (Bow and Arrow) interferometer observed in the Soviet Union. A seventh has since been identified under construction at Barnaul Space Tracking Facility (BE [ ]). The two newest interferometers incorporate modifications previously made to the five older VT-3 facilities.

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3. (S/D) The Severodvinsk Interferometer is 4 nautical miles (nm) south-southwest of the NFMTC Headquarters in Severodvinsk (Figure 1) and 16 nm southeast of the Nenoksa Naval Missile Test Center [ ] The location is well situated for monitoring submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) tests from both Nenoksa and the White Sea. The facility consists of an operations area (the Bow and Arrow), extended baseline positions, a support area, and a construction support camp (Figure 2). The construction support camp is temporary and will probably be removed when construction is complete.

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**BASIC DESCRIPTION****Operations Area**

4. (S/D) The operations area consists of a plus-shaped interferometer (Arrow), rate and range antennas (Bow), an antenna control building, ten antenna buildings, and other support buildings (Figure 3).

5. (S/D) Each of the ten antenna buildings (items A-1 through A-10, Figure 3 and inset table) consists of a main section and a slightly higher antenna section. A circular, [ ] opening for an antenna position is centered on the roof of each antenna section. Two probable antenna platforms (items 1a and 1b) are located on the antenna control building roof (item 1). All ten antenna buildings and the antenna control building are interconnected by [ ] aboveground corridors. These corridors carry the cables that link the antenna buildings to the control building. Since no utility lines to any of the antenna buildings have been observed under construction, these corridors probably also carry utilities. Protrusions [ ] long and approximately 60 meters apart (not illustrated) along the corridor from the control building to building A-1 may accommodate the U-shaped bends of steamlines.

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6. (S/D) The interferometer portion of the area consists of a central antenna building (item A-1) at 64-29-16N 039-43-55E and five other antenna buildings (items A-2 through A-6). By October 1980, two vertical cylinders (Figure 4) had been erected in the area between buildings A-4 and A-5. These cylinders are probably used for either survey or calibration. Two probable survey towers were subsequently erected at the interferometer. The 4-meter difference in the heights of the two towers ( items 6 and 7, Figure 3) suggests that one was still under construction when last seen.

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7. (S/D) A vertical cylinder similar to the two at the interferometer was erected in the area east-southeast of the control building (Figure 5). A probable survey tower was erected between antenna buildings A-7 and A-8 and between buildings A-9 and A-10 between June and November 1981. Construction observed near each probable survey tower may be a base for an additional tower.

8. (S/D) Foundations for calibration towers have been constructed north and east of the interferometer (items C-1 and C-2, figure 3). Additional positions have been constructed for calibration towers at each end of the Bow (items C-3 through C-6). Rows of stanchions lead from each foundation site to the nearest antenna building.

9. (S/D) Between August and October 1981, a 26-meter-high lattice tower (item 5, Figure 3) had been assembled in the operations area. By November, the tower was erected on a foundation at the end of a row of stanchions leading to the antenna control building (inset, figure 5). These stanchions had been emplaced in June 1980.

### Extended Baseline Positions

10. (S/D) By July 1980, construction had begun on four extended baseline positions (Figures 1 and 6). Buildings were under construction at the east, west, and south positions, and grading was observed at the north position. By late 1981, the south and west buildings were in the late stages of construction. The east building was in the midstage of construction and only footings were visible at the north position. Each of the buildings at these three extended baseline positions is   meter opening for an antenna pedestal is centered on the long edge of each building's roof, facing the interferometer. The following table shows the distance and azimuth from position A-1 to each baseline position.

25X1

Extended Baseline Position	Distance from A-1 (m)	Azimuth from A-1 (deg)
North	5,191	
South	5,496	
East	5,850	
West	5,906	

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11. (S/D) The reason for the slow pace of construction at the north position is not known. This position is unique in that it is the only one of the four to be connected by cable to the interferometer. Cable installation began soon after construction was first observed at the four positions in 1980. In early 1981, construction began on another building closer to the interferometer and near the cable trenches. Although this building appears to have been connected to the cable trenches and is externally complete, there is no antenna position on the roof. The lack of an antenna position indicates that this building is not an extended baseline position and that the original location under construction is intended for the north position.

### Support Area

12. (S/D) By November 1981, eight buildings were either complete or under construction in the support area southwest of the operations area (Figure 7). Other than the steamplant (Figure 7), specific functions have yet to be associated with the buildings. However, the location of building 1 indicates that its function may require isolation and/or additional security.

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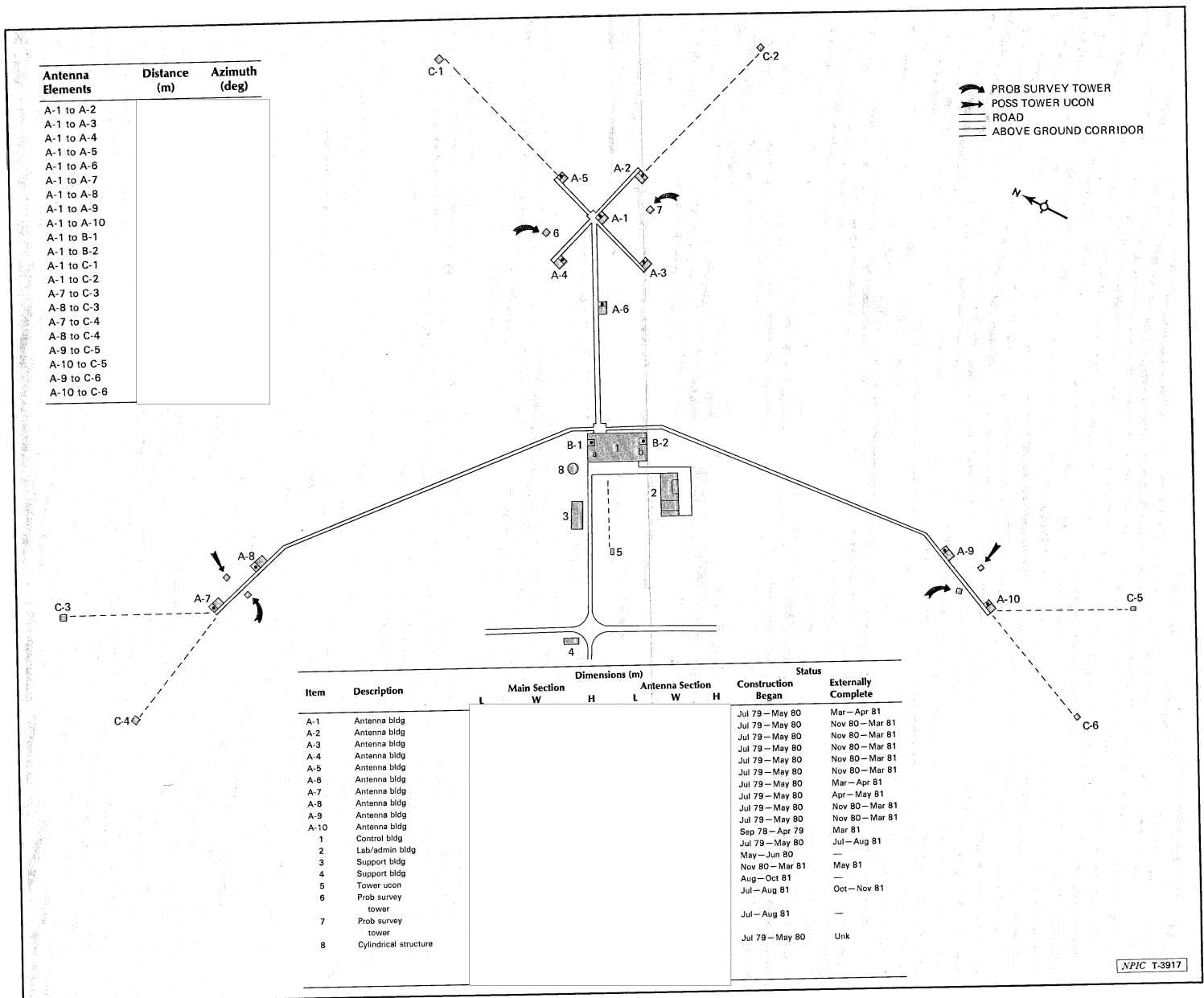


FIGURE 3. OPERATIONS AREA, SEVERODVINSK

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**REFERENCES**

**IMAGERY**

(S/D) All applicable satellite imagery acquired through [ ] the information cutoff date, was used in the preparation of this report. The latest usable imagery was acquired on [ ] 25X1  
25X1

**MAPS OR CHARTS**

DMA. US Air Target Chart, Series 200, Sheet 0092-22, scale 1:200,000 (UNCLASSIFIED)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

NPIC, [ ] PIR-007/79, Mar 79 (TOP SECRET [ ]) 25X1  
[ ] 25X1

**REQUIREMENT**

COMIREX R02  
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Distribution 86-010

(S) Comments and queries regarding this report are welcome. They may be directed to [ ] Soviet 25X1  
Strategic Forces Division, Imagery Exploitation Group, NPIC, [ ] 25X1



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